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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY China (Inner Mongolia)
SUBJECT Local Conditions Near Kalgan

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1. The town of Wanchuan should not be considered the same as the town of Kalgan (115°E, 41°N). Wanchuan is the old capital city surrounded by a wall and located on a hill; it is located almost 10 miles northwest of Kalgan which is located in a valley. The railroad station is located at Kalgan. Confusion often arises between these cities because the postmark on letters from Kalgan reads Wanchuan.
2. The proposed railroads from Kalgan are many and they follow completely the plans devised by the Japanese during their occupation. If one understands the Japanese plan; one understands the Communist construction plan. East of Kalgan, there exists the well known railroad to Peking. Northeast, of Kalgan, the Japanese were constructing a railroad between Kalgan and Manchuria. The proposed track would run from Kalgan to Changpeh, to Kangpao, to Paochang, to Tolun, to Chihfeng, to Manchuria. The Japanese had connected Chihfeng to Manchuria and would have connected Chihfeng and Kalgan if their occupation had lasted another year. As of 30 Jul 52 there was no track between Kalgan and Chihfeng.
3. North of Kalgan, a railroad is planned to Urga in Outer Mongolia. The track will follow the present road. Construction was to begin on this railroad in 1953. As of 30 Jul 52 no work had been performed.
4. West of Kalgan a railroad runs through Kweisui to Paotow which is the terminal point. Although extension of this railroad east is planned, I do not know where it will go.
5. The important roads in the area are as follows:
 - a) Kalgan to Kweisui - four-lane macadam surfaced, excellent road which is very winding with many hills. Many of the hills are so steep that a horseback rider must walk his horse going downhill. There are many landslides on this road which frequently halt traffic..
 - b) There is a narrow unsurfaced road north of Kalgan from Changpeh to Taining which is used during the rainy season instead of the Kalgan-Kweisui road.

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c) There is an unsurfaced road from Kalgan to Changpeh, north of the Great Wall to Shangtu, to Chintai, to Taolin, to Kweisui. This road is also used during the rainy season instead of the Kalgan-Kweisui road.

d) There is a wide unsurfaced road from Kalgan to Uрга. This road has had so much traffic that it is very hard. The peasants in the area are responsible for filling in all ruts with crushed rock which increases the durability of this road. There was a considerable amount of military traffic on this road consisting of US and Japanese made trucks. [redacted]

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[redacted] Traffic flowed in both directions. There was a certain amount of trade on this road. [redacted] type of products, [redacted] presume it was hides and wool. All traffic in the area is now mechanized. There were no caravans in existence in the area of Kalgan as of 30 Jul 52.

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6. The reforestation program reported in the Communist press could not practically be extended to the area of Kalgan because tree growth is practically impossible. In the first place there is a southern exposure which retards tree growth, and secondly there is insufficient water in this area for proper nourishment. Most trees in the area crack due to lack of water. A reforestation program could not be effected for 20 or 40 years. Where trees are found in this area, a house or church will also be found because it is a common practice to see women watering trees by hand. Of course, some trees grow wild near a spring in some of the valleys. The rainfall in this area compares roughly with Idaho [redacted]

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7. The typical crop in the area of Kalgan is similar to sorghum. There are no wild crops and only a few wild berries. Although the vegetation will support sheep, it would be impossible for a man to survive off the land if he were lost in the area. The local population dig up the roots of trees for firewood, and eat the layer from the trees between the outer bark and the inside wood. This material is ground into a flour.

8. When the Communist troops took over this area in 1946, they went through the typical procedure of dividing the land and having no taxes. Each farmer could have as much land as he could cultivate. They were given a signed contract but the land was so poor that it was hardly worth cultivating. Gradually the government levied taxes under the guise of insurance policies, but they never paid a claimant. Instead they would accuse him of negligence. For propaganda purposes one or two payments were made in the very beginning. The general policy of the government could be described as promoting the benefit of the state at the expense of the farmer. The farmer had freedom - freedom to give money and services to the state. In 1952 the Communists incorporated the communal idea of the USSR in their agrarian policy. All crops were placed together and each farm would receive an amount in proportion to the number of working men and cattle. The rest of the food went to the state. No one could work for another individual. The government brought agricultural technicians and specialists from the south, but these men had very little training and agrarian conditions were so different that they were valueless. If a technical improvement was ever made, it would benefit the state only. There were some apparent agrarian benefits, but the farmers lived the life of slaves.

9. The biological warfare propaganda was used in this area to get volunteers for Korea. [redacted] 2 1/2 million men were recruited in Inner Mongolia for the army. The Mongol cavalry that was alleged to be seen in Korea did not come from the area of Kalgan but from the more northern area of Chahar.

10. The state supported its program of substituting science for religious faith by building many needless canals and promoting artificial insemination of cattle with little tangible success. There was a canal built in the vicinity of Kalgan 15 miles long, 30 ft wide and ten ft deep, with many smaller second class channels for irrigation purposes. It was finished before [redacted] July 1952, but it was practically worthless because of the absence of rain. From 1 Jul to 1 Aug 52,

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there were three hours of rain every two or three days. The rain would gush down the channel, overflow and spill into the fields. There was no rain during the rest of the year. The government put 30 thousand farmers on this canal during May and June 1952 (the sowing season) and the women had to work the fields. The daily routine for these workers was:

5:30 - 6:30 AM	Gymnastics
6:30 AM	Cup of hot water
6:30 - 9:00 AM	Work on the canal
9:00 - 9:30 AM	50 grams of sorghum
9:30 - Noon	Work on the canal
Noon - 12:30 PM	Rest period
12:30 - 4:00 PM	Work on the canal
4:00 - 4:30 PM	50 grams of sorghum
4:30 - 5:30 PM	Work on the canal
5:30 - 6:00 PM	Gymnastics

Climatic conditions during the summer of 1952 also influenced progress on this canal. On 11 Jun 52 a foot of snow fell in this area. In August 1952 a frost froze part of the potato crop. This occurred prior to the harvest which is usually in late August.

11. [] no indication of favoritism to the Mongols in social or commercial relations. As is known the Soviets took all of the good livestock to the USSR including all ewes from Chahar and Jehol. [] considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the Mongols who have lost their flocks and who don't wish to farm. [] there is no longer any population located north of Kingpeng, Jehol. The removal of the population is another step in the Soviet attempt at expanding the jurisdiction of Outer Mongolia. The Chinese government attempted to settle Jehol with former rickshaw men, but this population was discontent and was not remaining in the area.

12. The Chinese government established a university in Kalgan very similar to the one established by the Japanese.

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